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FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS
GEN. E. H. HOBSON.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE UNION PARTY OF
KENTUCKY.
HON. SAM DIXON, CHAS. J. R. BOYER,
CHAS. M. H. HOBSON, COL. G. C. WHARTON,
G. P. DODEN, ESQ.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866

Call for a National Union Con-
vention.

We published several days ago the call of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club for a National Union Convention, to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next and accompanied it with such remarks as we thought the subject merited. The call was signed by A. W. Randall, President; J. R. Douglass, O. H. Browning, Edgar Cowan, Charles Knob, and Samuel Fowler, and addressed by Daniel S. Norton, J. W. Neff, James Dixon, and T. A. Hendricks. Six of these signers and endorsers, it will be seen, are members of the United States Senate, therefore differently classed as politicians, some of them being Democrats and some Republicans.

Since that time an address has been issued to the "People of the United States," indicating the call referred to as a "National Convention" in the usual and familiar terms, and signed by a large number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives. A number of the names of General Reuben, Senator Goshorn, and Rev. Dr. Johnson. The call, with the signers appear when, and will be forwarded with great interest. The object of it is evidently to gain ground in the public estimation. Meetings in the Convention have already been appointed by several States, and the probability is that the Convention will be largely attended by representatives from nearly all the States of the Union. How many of the States excluded from representation in Congress will send delegates is at this writing uncertain, but, as the call is addressed to the whole loyal people of the United States, we think it likely that most, and perhaps all, of the States now excluded from Congress will be represented.

According to the terms of the call, each Congress in the District of the United States will be entitled to two delegations, each Territory two, the District of Columbia two, and each State four delegations at large, the delegates to be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution, and who agree in the propositions announced in the Call, which we republish elsewhere for general information.

It will be perceived that the terms of the Call are very stringent, and, if literally construed, in one sense too stringent. Evidently, it is to a "Union Convention" in the strictest sense of the word. Perhaps the most gratifying circumstance about this new and important political movement is the fact that members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties unite in it. That is an auspicious beginning. It is a "Union Call" for the purpose of preserving the Union, and it is fit the men of different parties who agree in the object should take a part in it.

Some of the very extreme papers on both sides, we observe, speak of the movement in very doubtful terms, and are evidently disposed to throw cold water upon it. The tone of such papers, however, will be likely to enliven the masses in favor of, at least much of them, as are not Secessionists and Disunionists.

It should be taken for the appointment of delegates from Kentucky. Kentucky is the Union State, *par excellence*, and should take a prominent part in any movement leading to a "more perfect Union." Then we have, in one sense at least, and her citizens should therefore take prompt action for the appointment of delegates to the National Union Convention.

It will be a noble and inspiring sight, creating joy and enthusiasm in myriad of hearts, to behold a National Convention, at the very time when the war made up of representatives of the whole country, those lately warring sections North and South, meeting together to arrange amicably and justly and patriotically the conditions of a perfect Union. The Convention, even if it failed to accomplish its great and sublime purpose, will do good everywhere. It will attest the seeds of national harmony, and, although they may possibly lie for an extremely time in the ground, they must, sooner or later, spring up and bear glorious flowers and celestial fruits.

The Courier, whilst reckless or silly enough to deny that Judge Duvall is a "scoundrel," says that the secessionists "could have nominated one of their own number, in the First of May Convention, if they had chosen to do so. This is an admission or a boast (which?) that the secessionists were the controlling power in the Convention. They were in fact the whole of that day. They were the body, soul, head, heart, body, arms and legs. They had not only the power, spoken of by the Courier, to nominate "one of their own number," but they did nominate "one of their own number," when they did nominate Frankfort Peacock.

Frankfort's report of Mr. Ward's speech was not perfectly correct, very far from it. It's not a good character. Certainly, however, it is a very poor and contemptuous business for a man making pretensions to any sort of importance or consequence to undertake to write a history of what a high functionary may have said, and then publish it. He will be exposed to the world, and those who were willing to engage in such a work should be ashamed of it.

The Courier urges on Beckner a army to Louisville, and merely and baldly opposed and denounced the gallant Union forces that saved the city. And now the Courier has not admitted that he is entitled to Louisville's eternal gratitude and political confidence. If it had been successful in getting one-half of her reward, what honor and rewards would it not have thought itself entitled to claim from the other half?

When the Louisville Courier is met at Union conservatives who support the President, it insists that the President's great policy should be called his "Reconstruction" policy. When it is especially wretched at radicals who denounce the President, it calls his grand policy his "Restoration" policy. Keep in a rage at the radicals, neighbor, as you seem to use terms all the more correctly for it.

If there be anything wrong that this Congress can do, it is not worth doing.

The Courier wants to know whether the Hobson party is for the President's restoration policy. Was the First of May Convention?

An expert in London connoisseurs that he can pick any look in existence. Perhaps he had better, try his hand at the tour of St. Peter.

There is nothing wrong that this Congress will do, it is not worth doing.

A scoundrel's ears, like the mariner's compass, should be occasionally boxed.

Forney as a public officer, makes very extensive charges against the Government. The Dead Duck presents a broad bill.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY DESIRE THE ELECTION OF HOBSON.

The Local Democracy of the North Repudiates the Secession Democracy of Kentucky.

LETTER FROM AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

Union Democrats, Read.

George W. Shanks, a talented young Democratic lawyer of Evansville, Indiana, on a late visit to his relatives at Frankfort, Kentucky, being a brother-in-law to Attorney General John M. Harlan, was invited by a very large committee of Union citizens to address them at the Court-house on the political issues of the day, and on declining the invitation wrote the following patriotic letter in favor of the election of Gen. Hobson, which we are authorized to publish.

We feel assured that this noble letter of Mr. Shanks expresses the real sentiments of every loyal Democrat in Indiana, and in the North.

The Northern Democracy have no sympathy whatever with the Courier's efforts to re-gauge the secession party in Kentucky. On the contrary, they repudiate all such efforts as in the last degree mischievous, and calculated to reveal the true work of reconstruction which patriots have done.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1866.

My Dear Comrade:—Br. George W. Shanks & C. Ball, John L. Scott, Jas. A. Temple, and others:

Good day. Your very complimentary

visit to address the conservative Union citizens of Frankfort to-morrow will be just as I wanted it.

While I regret so severely the disorder of the throat that it will be impossible for me to comply with your request, I give you great pleasure to state that, in common with the mass of the Democracy of Indiana I sympathize wholly and entirely with the Union men of Kentucky in their struggle with the secession Democrats of the State, and most earnestly pray for the success of their representative, the *ad locum non potest habere*.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SHANKLIN.

The few men are trying to make capital for their career out of the fact that during the rebellion was prevented by military interposition from running for office. No doubt the military authorities did some tyrannical thins, but they certainly did not interfere against any individuals not known to be rebels or violent supporters of the rebellion.

We have to find a way to expose them.

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